#15) 
$$y = e^{\alpha x} (\sin x)$$
,  $\alpha (x + 2\pi)$ 
 $y'' = -2y' + 2y = 0$ .

 $y' = ae^{\alpha x} \sin x + e^{\alpha x} \cos x = e^{\alpha x} (a \sin x + \cos x)$ 
 $y'' = a^{\alpha x} \sin x + ae^{\alpha x} \cos x + ae^{\alpha x} \cos x + e^{\alpha x} (-\sin x) = e^{\alpha x} (a^{\alpha x} \sin x - \sin x + 2a \cos x)$ 
 $e^{\alpha x} (a^{\alpha x} \sin x - \sin x + 2a \cos x) - 2e^{\alpha x} (a \sin x + \cos x) + 2e^{\alpha x} \sin x = 0$ 
 $\Rightarrow e^{\alpha x} + 0 \Rightarrow a^{\alpha x} \sin x - 2a \sin x + 2 \sin x = 0$ 

$$\Rightarrow e^{n} \neq 0 \Rightarrow 0 \leq n \leq -\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow (\alpha^{2} - 2\alpha + 1) \leq n \leq -\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^{2} - 2\alpha + 1 = (\alpha + 1)^{2} = 0$$